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W. Evans

Dated 12 April 2001

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GB0103130.1

By virtue of a direction given under Section 30 of the Patents Act 1977, the application is proceeding in the name of

NEWSPLAYER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,

Incorporated in the United Kingdom

Hawkesbury House,

Braye du Val,

St. Sampsons,

Guernsey,

GY2 4RB

United Kingdom

[ADP No. 08115123001]

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Patents Form 1/77.

Patents Act 1977
(Section 16)

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Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form.)

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1. Your reference

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0103130.1

08 FEB 2001

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or each applicant (underline all surnames)

Newspaper Limited

6th Floor
Windsor House
50 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0NW
England

SECTION 30 (1)(a) APPLICATION FILED 23/3/01

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

807805700

4. Title of the invention

Media Editing Method and Software
therefor

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Bailey Walsh & Co.

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom
to which all correspondence should be sent
(including the postcode)

5, York Place
Leeds
LS1 2SP

224001

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / years)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / years)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer "Yes" if:

YES

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body
- See note (d)

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Continuation sheets of this form

Description 10 ✓

Claim(s)

Abstract

Drawing(s)

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many of each item.

Priority Documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventership and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents
(Please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature

Date

8th February 2001

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

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Media Editing Method and Software therefor

This invention relates to a method of editing and sequencing different media clips together and to software adapted to carry out the method.

The reader may be aware of many software packages which are currently available which facilitate the editing and sequencing of media clips. Such media clips are to be considered as binary files of different types, such as WAV, AVI, MPEG and the like which are commonly used to store media information such as moving images, sound, combined sound and video, and pictures and which are coded according to standard or proprietary formats which are available freely or by payment of licence fees.

The standardised formats are programmatically embedded into applications which are used to both create, store, and open such files for viewing and/or listening. An example of such an application is the Windows® Media Player which can recognise and decode a number of different standard file formats, and thus play back a number of different types of media clip. This Media player is however intended as an essentially simply program for the playback or viewing of video and/or sound clips individually and there is no facility for combining two or more such medial clips in a flexible manner.

Modern and commercially available editing suites range from those which are intended only for desktop or home use to allow a relative novice editor to create a programme having a length of the order of a minute or less having and relatively few media clips spliced together, to those which are intended for use by commercial broadcasters where entire programmes for broadcast may be compiled including large media clips or clips which may

be derived from a wide number of sources and thus be encoded according to a large number of different standard formats.

Typically however, editing packages are intended for use on a single workstation and whether this be a high end workstation in the case of editing for commercial broadcast purposes or low end workstation for use at home, the utility of the package is limited by the requirement for local or network access to files containing the media clips.

For instance, when it is desired to create a new programme incorporating a number of different media clips, the editing application suite will request the user to load these files from location either on a network virtual drive or a local hard drive. The reader will immediately recognise the requirement for large physical memory (RAM) in cases where the files containing the media clips are large. The editing application will then permit the user through its graphical user interface to arrange, splice, edit and playback the various media clips stored in memory, and furthermore may also allow the user to adjust characteristics of each or all the media clips, such as brightness, contrast, playback speed, sound level, pitch, and the like. Additionally, the user may select the duration of the playback of each media clip so that the clip is played from the start for a shorter time than the length of the entire clip or alternatively the user may select a segment by providing a start time and end time relative to the beginning and end of the clip.

After a user has selected the segments of each of the clips loaded into the memory, and furthermore adjusted all their characteristics so that the programme of clips is played back apparently seamlessly and without significant discontinuities, the user can command the editing package to render all the relevant information contained within each of the media clips into a

single file, which is in itself effectively a media clip. As readers familiar with graphical rendering will be aware, the rendering process can in some circumstances take many hours or even days depending on the sizes and relative resolutions of the various clips incorporated in a particular programme.

More recently, Microsoft® have introduced software which allows files containing certain media clips to be viewed without any requirement to load the entire file into physical memory, and indeed this software allows files and portions thereof to be viewed from their physical locations without needing to be copied from their physical locations to the local hard disk of the computer on which such files are being viewed. This software allows for previously unprecedented flexibility in the viewing of media clips.

Although the concept of "streaming" media clips is currently well known, and indeed many internet sites are designed specifically for this purpose, the streaming of the clip essentially amounts to viewing the media clip represented by the streamed file as it is downloaded from a particular site as opposed to having to wait for the entire file to download before viewing. Accordingly, the user wishing to view the streamed clip must execute an application locally which can recognise the file containing the media clip to be streamed. Henceforth the viewing of the media clip, often achieved in an internet browser program having a suitable plug-in component loaded therein, is limited by the bandwidth of the connection of the particular user. More simply, the user is still required to download the file to be viewed, and although the viewing occurs in real time, the quality of the viewed clip is often poor as a result of the significant compression which is required to enable the file to be downloaded in a reasonable time, and furthermore the motion of video images viewed in the clip is often discontinuous.

A yet further disadvantage of such streaming is that the stream of data from a particular internet or ftp site is dependent on a permanent connection while the streaming is in progress. Any interruption in this connection can often cause the local machine to crash as the operating system can be rendered unstable when only receiving only part of a streamed file.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a means of constructing, editing, viewing, storing and recalling a sequence or programme consisting of a plurality of files representing media clips wherein there is no requirement on the local user to download or copy such files from their physical location either prior to viewing, or by streaming the files into the local machine.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a means for allowing a user of a site to create his own programme consisting of a plurality of different files stored in a number of physically disparate locations on any computer network.

It is a yet further object of this invention to provide a means of seamlessly viewing a compiled programme or sequence of media clips from any computer connected to a computer network and having a browser loaded thereon.

It is a yet further object of the invention to provide a means of viewing a number of media clips consecutively in a seamless manner without any requirement for rendering all the files representing such media clips into a single file.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a method of viewing a sequence of media clips consisting essentially of a plurality of computer files, wherein a user of a

local machine connected to a computer network having a one or more server computers connected thereto on which are physically located said files and software capable of decoding said files and consecutively playing said files or portions thereof, wherein said user creates a database stored on said server computer consisting of a play list of said files in a particular order, said user further specifying a number of play variables relevant to each file played in the sequence, characterised in that on receiving a play command from the local machine, the software capable of decoding said files retrieves the physical location of the files in the sequence and the play variables relevant to each particular file in sequence and commences play thereof, said local machine having a viewer thereon by which the played files in the sequence can be viewed.

Preferably the addition, amendment, and deletion of files from the play list and of play variables relevant to each file, and the viewing of the played sequence of files is conducted through a browser program having a suitable plug-in component loaded thereon allowing media clips to be viewed or heard.

Preferably, the user is required to enter user specific information such as a user identifier and password to allow the server computer to identify said user and establish relevant access rights to said server computer and/or the various files physically stored thereon or elsewhere.

Most preferably the database ensures that the data relevant to one or more sequences created by a user is linked to a user identifier to ensure that only sequences created by that user are accessible to that user after entering said user specific information.

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a computer program for execution on a local machine and for viewing a sequence of media clips, said local machine being connected to a computer network having a one or more server computers connected thereto on which are physically located a plurality of files containing media clips and software capable of decoding said files and consecutively playing said media clips or portions thereof, said program permitting communication with a database located on said server computer containing information describing a play list of said files in a particular order and further specifying a number of play variables relevant to each file played in the sequence, characterised in that said program retrieves the information describing said play list and the play variables from said database and communicates said information to the software capable of decoding the files and playing the media clips which subsequently loads said files or portions thereof consecutively and plays the media clips therefrom, said program further comprising viewing means for allowing a user to view the sequence of files played by the software capable of decoding.

The fundamental difference between the present invention and currently available programs and methods is that it is the software disposed on the server computer which effects the laborious tasks of file reading and playing the media clip or a portion thereof, whereas the program executing locally only acts as a viewer for the played information. In this manner, the bandwidth overhead involved in downloading individual files to the local machine, as is current practice, is significantly reduced and thus seamless sequences of many media clips can be viewed substantially continuously on said local machine.

A specific embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example only.

The program of the present invention typically operates in one of the many available internet browsers loaded onto a local machine connected to a computer network. This network may be a simple LAN, an intranetwork, a WAN or more generally the internet as a whole as this provides the local user with access to a vast number of media clips.

On starting the browser program and downloading the particular page containing the program (which may be programmed in any of a number of different languages such as HTML, Javascript, VBScript, or the like), the user may be presented with a login screen requiring entry of user specific details such as a password and username. Once entered, a connection to a database on the server computer is established. The database will enforce relevant security provisions and in general, only tables within the database created by a particular user will be readable or updateable by that user.

The browser will allow the user to enter a number of different types of information, such as the physical location of a file containing a media clip, and it is to be pointed out that the location can be either locally on the server computer or on another computer connect to the computer network, whether this be a LAN, a WAN or the internet. Indeed, it is possible for a user to specify the location of a file containing a media clip as being an ftp address.

The program on the one hand therefore acts as a simple front end for a database and allows for records to be added, amended and deleted. Each record in the database or "slot" contains details of the physical location of the clip together with a number of play variables such as the start and end times or duration for which the clip is to be played, the brightness ,

contrast or other picture level setting, speed of playback, sound levels, descriptions and titular information, etc.

This information is entered for each media clip which forms part of the sequence and listed on screen. Once all the relevant information has been entered on the HTML or Javascript form presented to the user on the local machine, a send command transfers all the information to said database. Those skilled in the art of database front end programming will appreciate that a number of different programming techniques may be used.

In accordance with the invention, the program also comprises a viewer and a play command button which communicates the play list information and play variables from the database to software running on said server which controls the retrieval and playback of each file containing a clip in the play list.

This software can be controlled using relatively simple commands from any local machine on the network with authorised access without any requirement to download the individual files containing the media clips onto said local machine. Indeed the browser on the local machine only needs to load the relevant internet page comprising the program and viewer to be able to view the sequence of played media clips.

A typical example application for the invention may be in the educational market where a teacher could compile a playlist of factual media clips on a particular subject for viewing by a class of pupils.

In terms of the various method steps which might be required in the implementation of the method of the invention, the following are exemplary:

1. A variable array is set up to hold the attributes of each segment of the programme. We refer to these as Slots variables.
2. In whichever way video clips are presented to the user via a site, a button allows the user to 'add' the attributes of the clip into the first free Slot.
3. A list of clips in the current 'programme' can be displayed by displaying the contents of the filled Slots.
4. By using an 'up' button by a clip, the contents of the relevant Slot are swapped with the one above, thus moving the clip up and the one above down.
5. By using a 'down' button by a clip, the contents of that Slot are swapped with the one below.
6. By using a 'delete' button by a clip, the contents of that Slot are replaced by the contents of the Slot below, continuing until all the last filled slot is moved and that Slot is cleared as there are now 1 less clips in the programme.
7. By using input boxes or a graphical mechanism, the start and end times of each clip in the programme can be selected. Checking occurs to make sure they are valid.
8. By using input boxes the original description of the clip can be changed
9. By using input boxes a title and description can be given to the programme.
10. A 'save' button stores the contents of the Slots variable array into a database on the site's server, usually linked to the user identifier.
11. A 'load' button loads an array from the database.
12. A 'play' button starts the playing of each clip in each used Slot, starting at the start time, ending at the end time, displaying the description by the video window. This continues until all the clips have been played.
13. By having a stock of introduction and end sequences that the user may 'load' into a Slot, the user can add elements to provide a conventional programme look and feel.

14. The referenced location of a clip stored in the Slot attributes can be anywhere on the network, Internet or local PC. Thus home movies can be mixed with footage from multiple web sites.

15. Input boxes allow the control of the volume level of the original sound track to each clip.

16. Input boxes allow the control of the volume level of a referenced soundtrack to accompany the programme. The sound may be referenced from anywhere on the network, Internet or local PC.

17. By emailing the URL containing the server location, the programme ID and a password if necessary to control access, the recipient of the email can click on the URL in the email and watch the programme instantly. On clicking the URL the server loads the programme information into the Slot array and plays the contents.

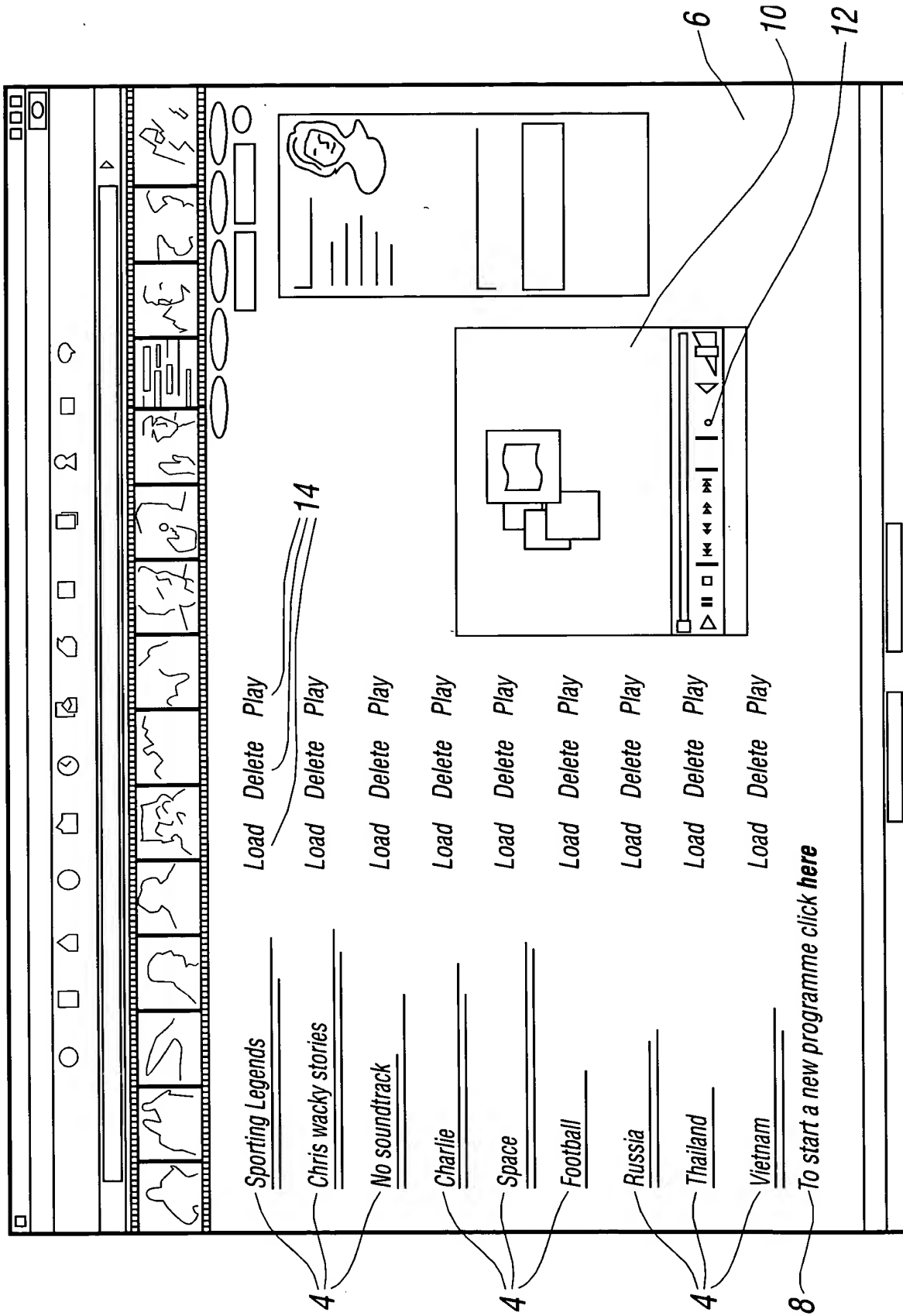


FIG. 1

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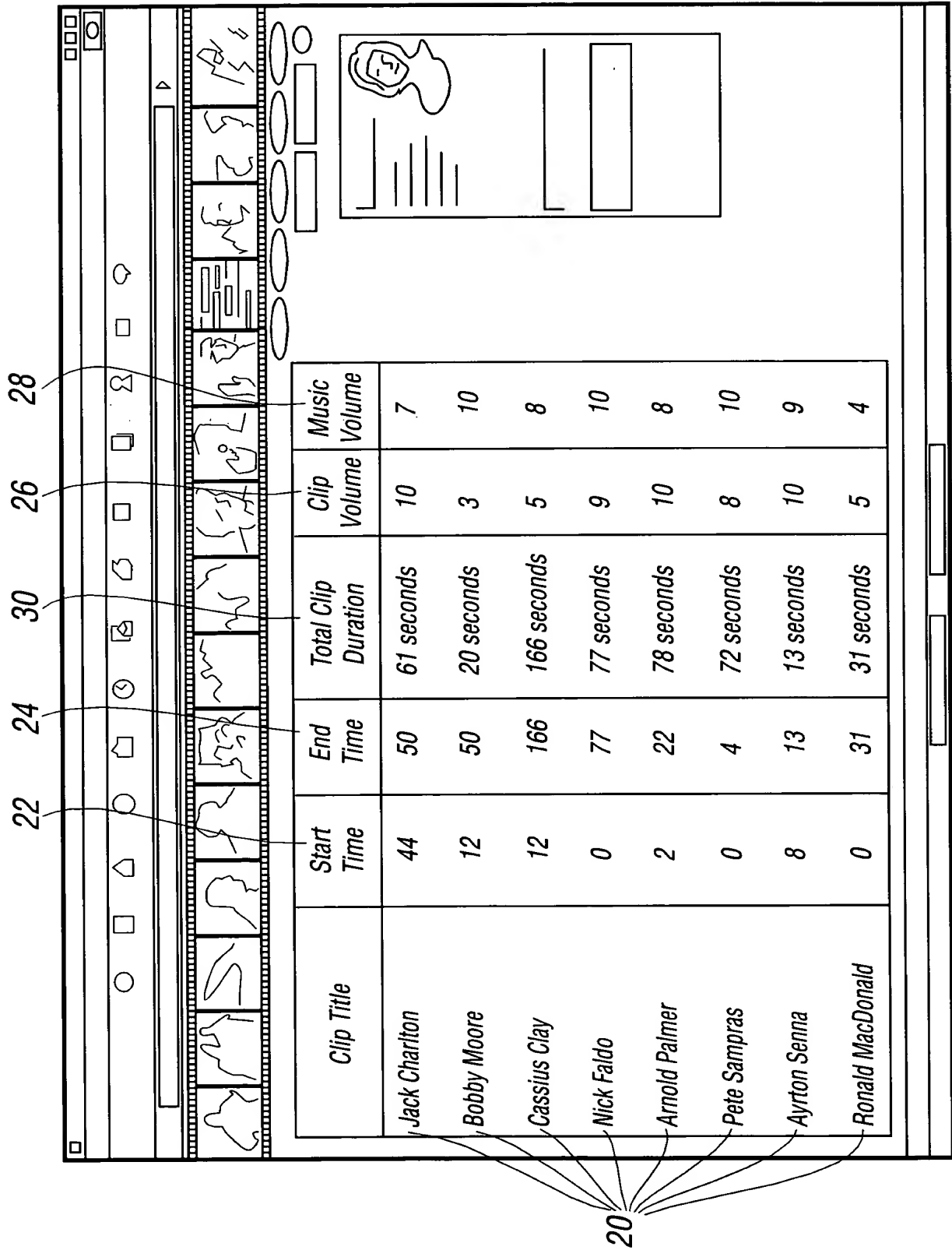


FIG. 2

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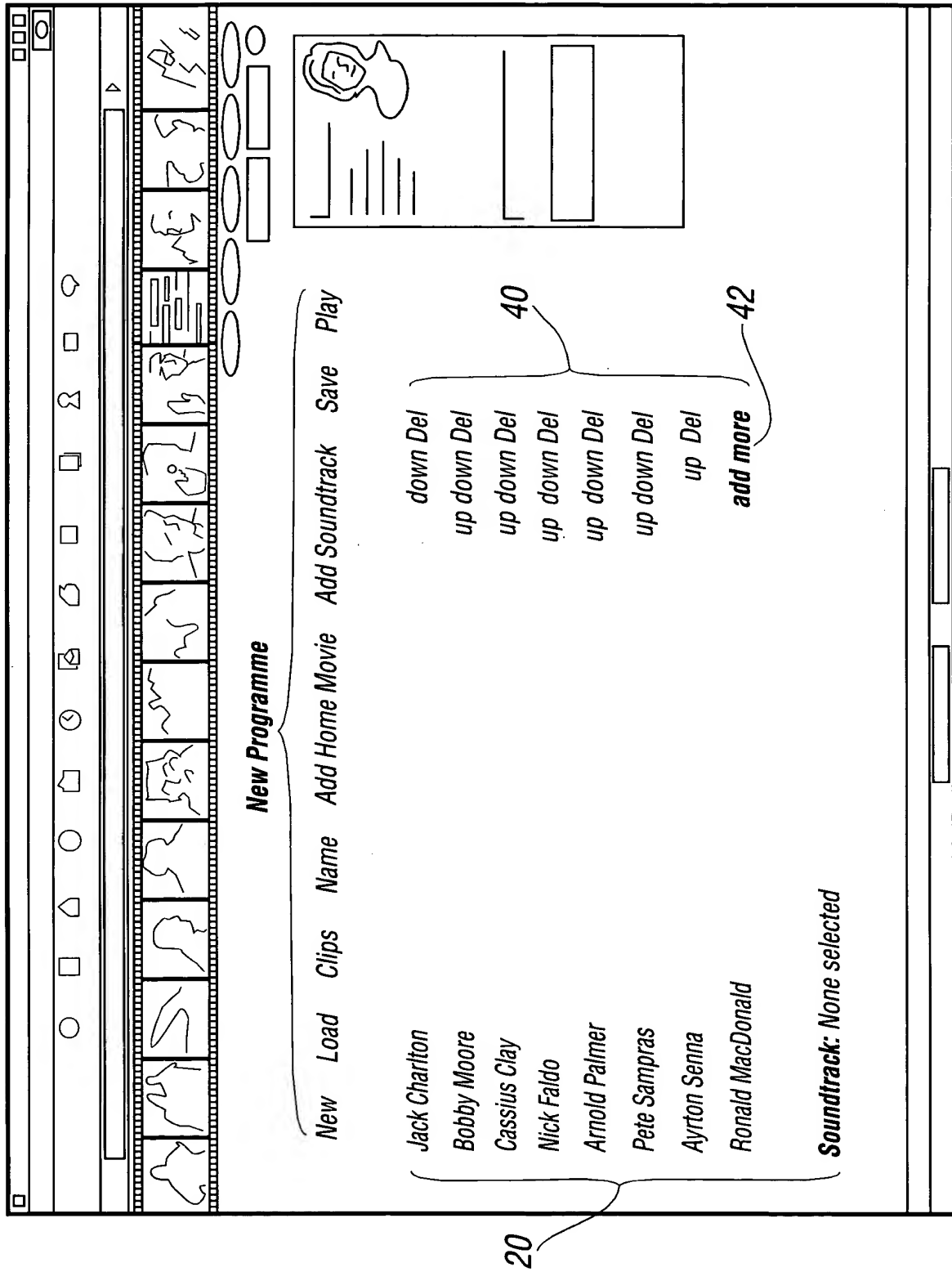


FIG. 3

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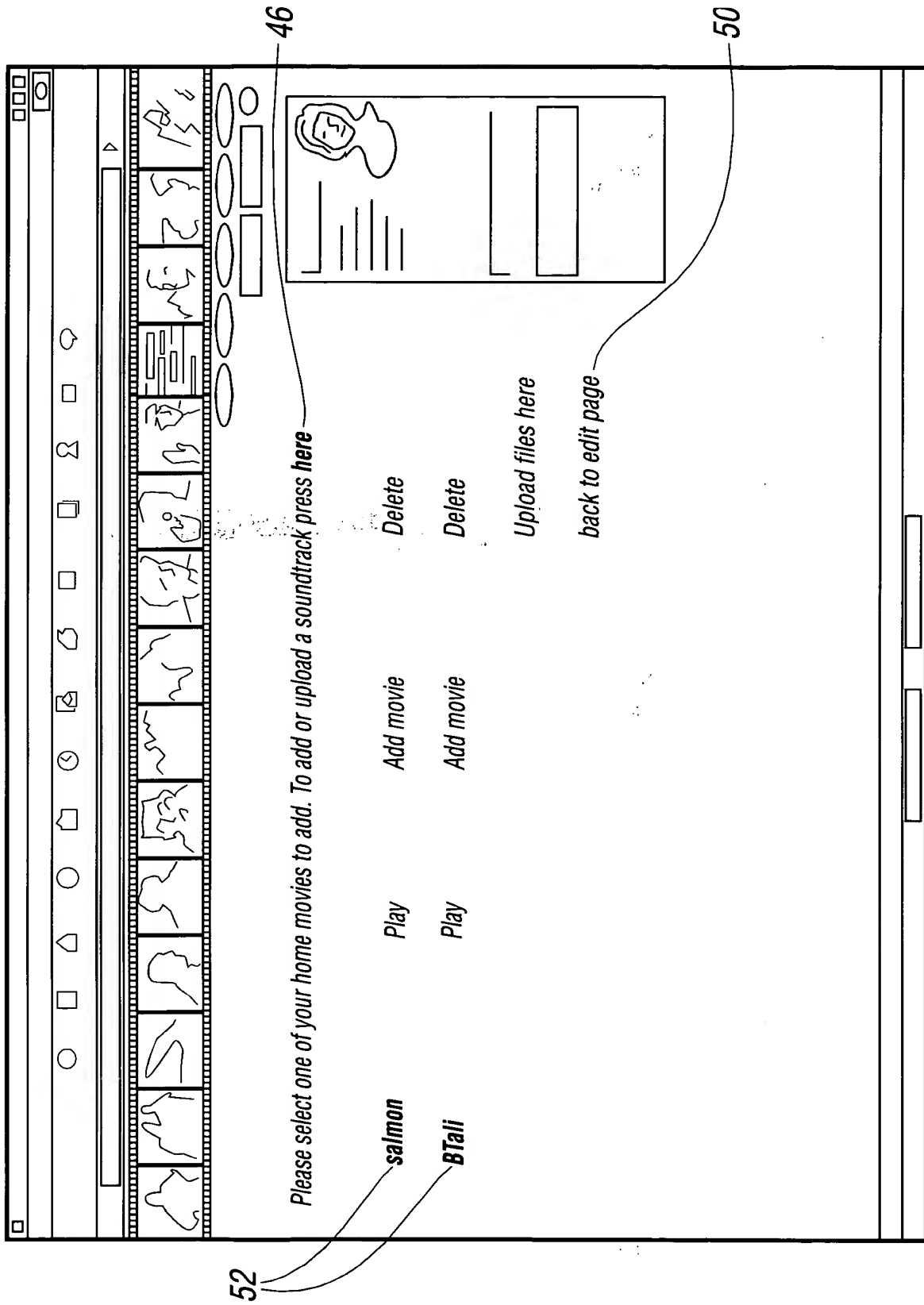


FIG. 4

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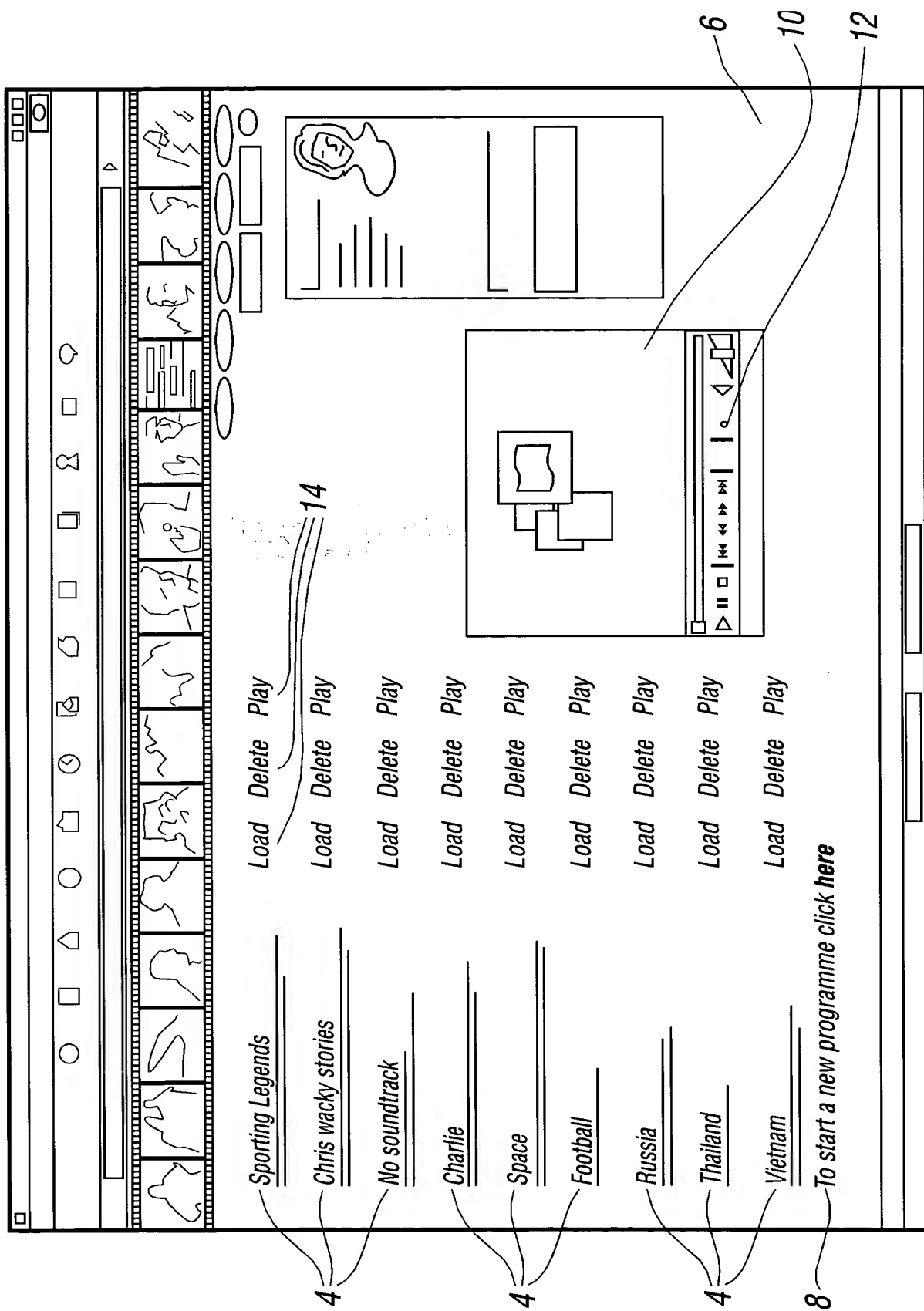


FIG. 1

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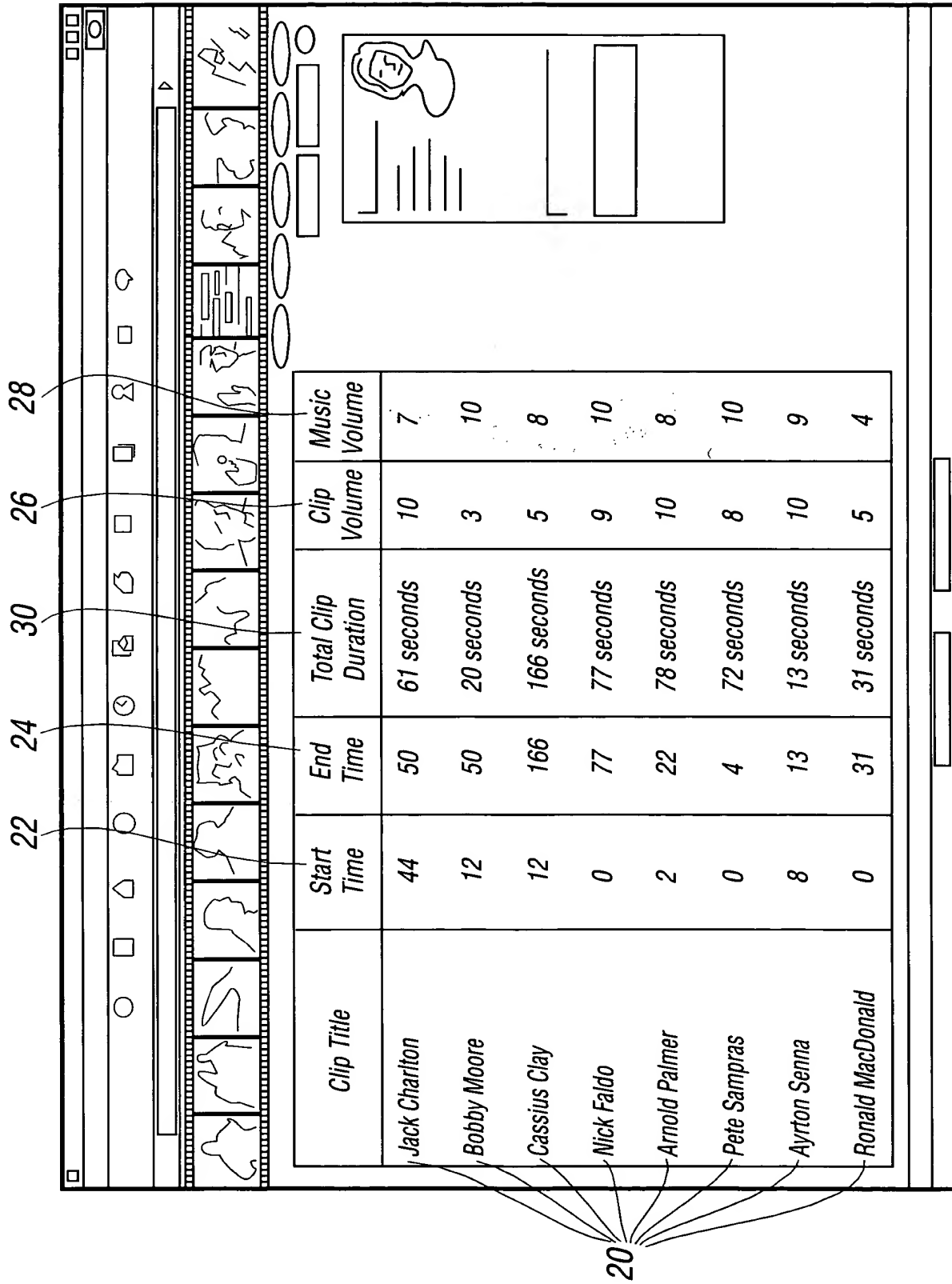


FIG. 2

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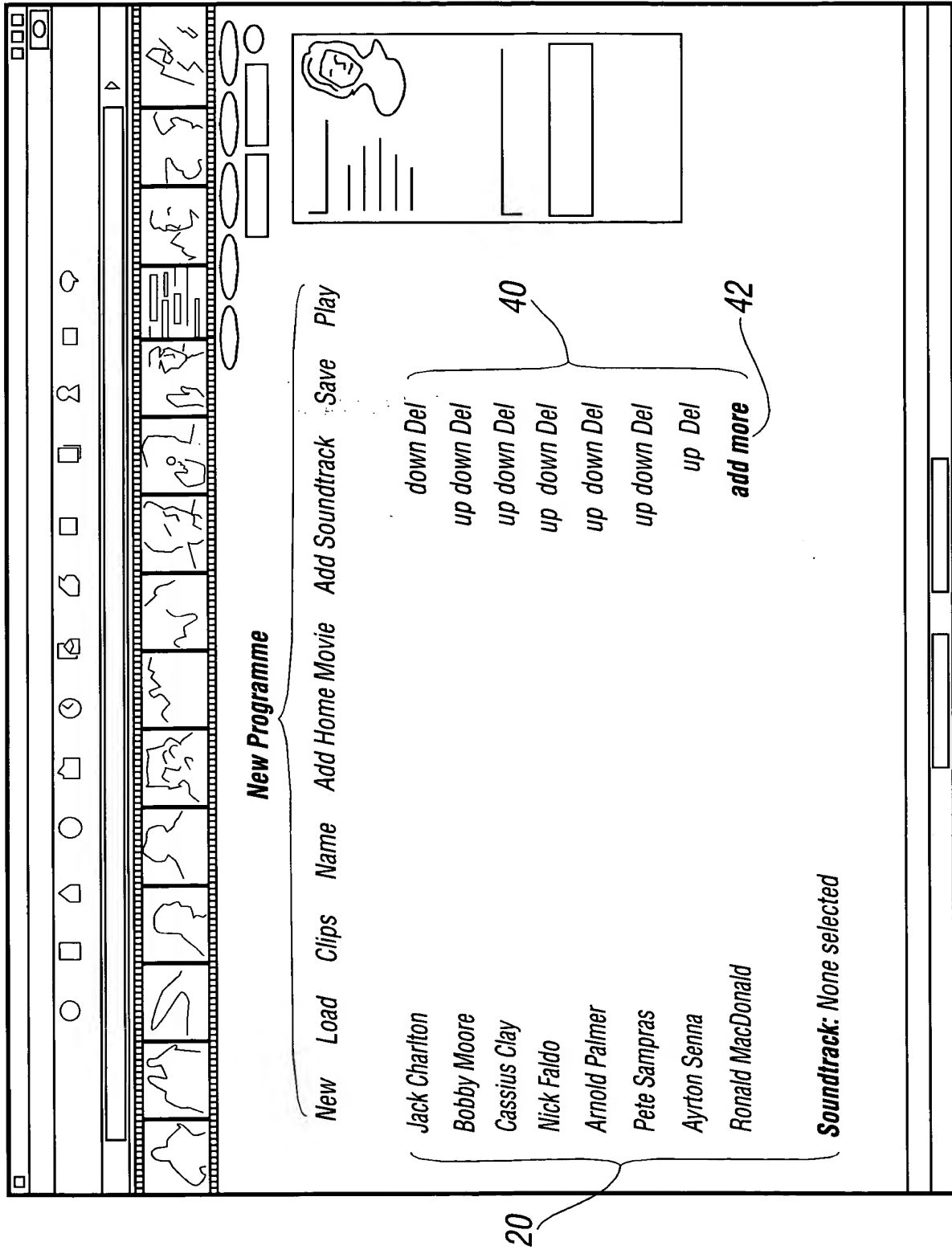


FIG. 3

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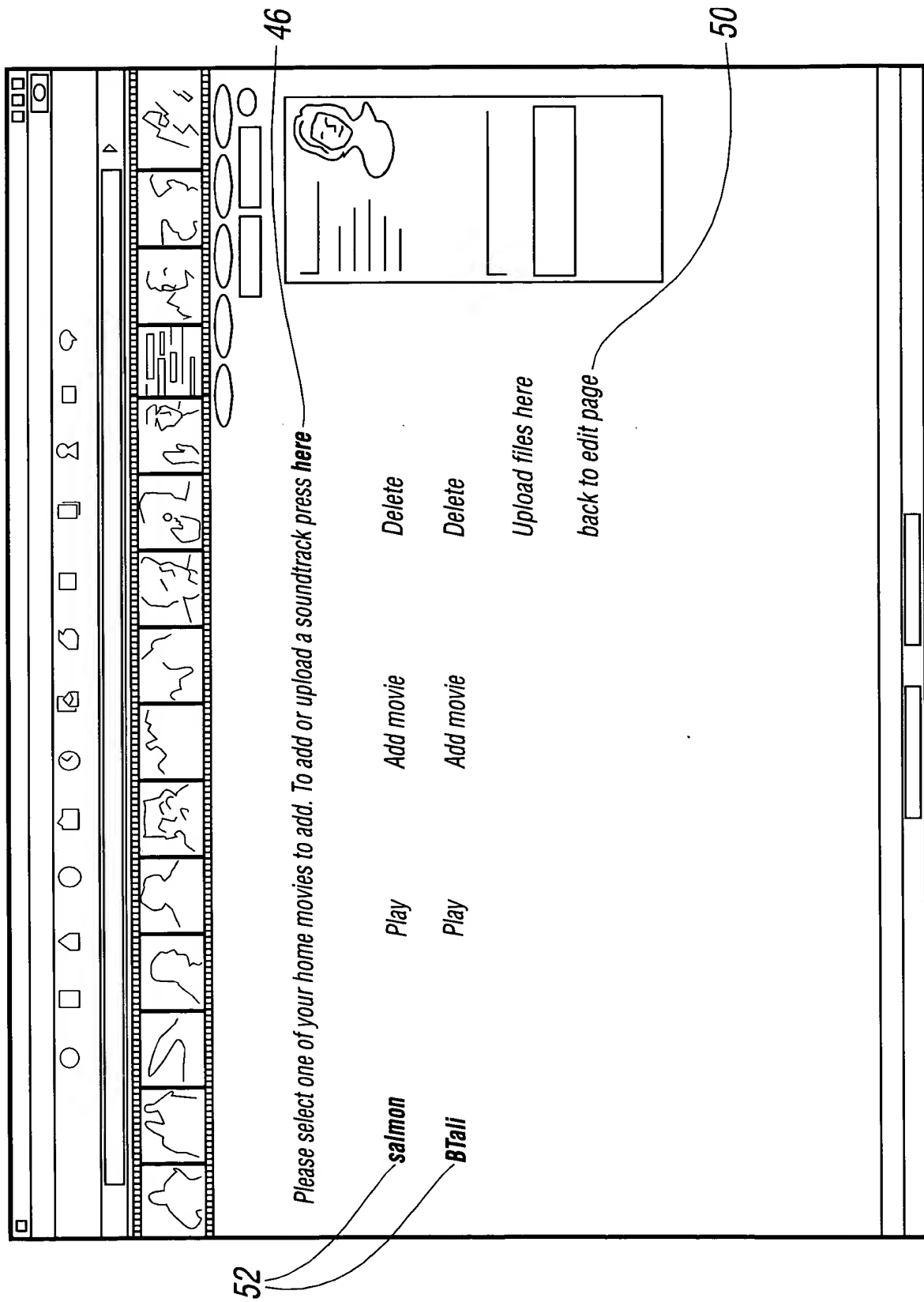


FIG. 4

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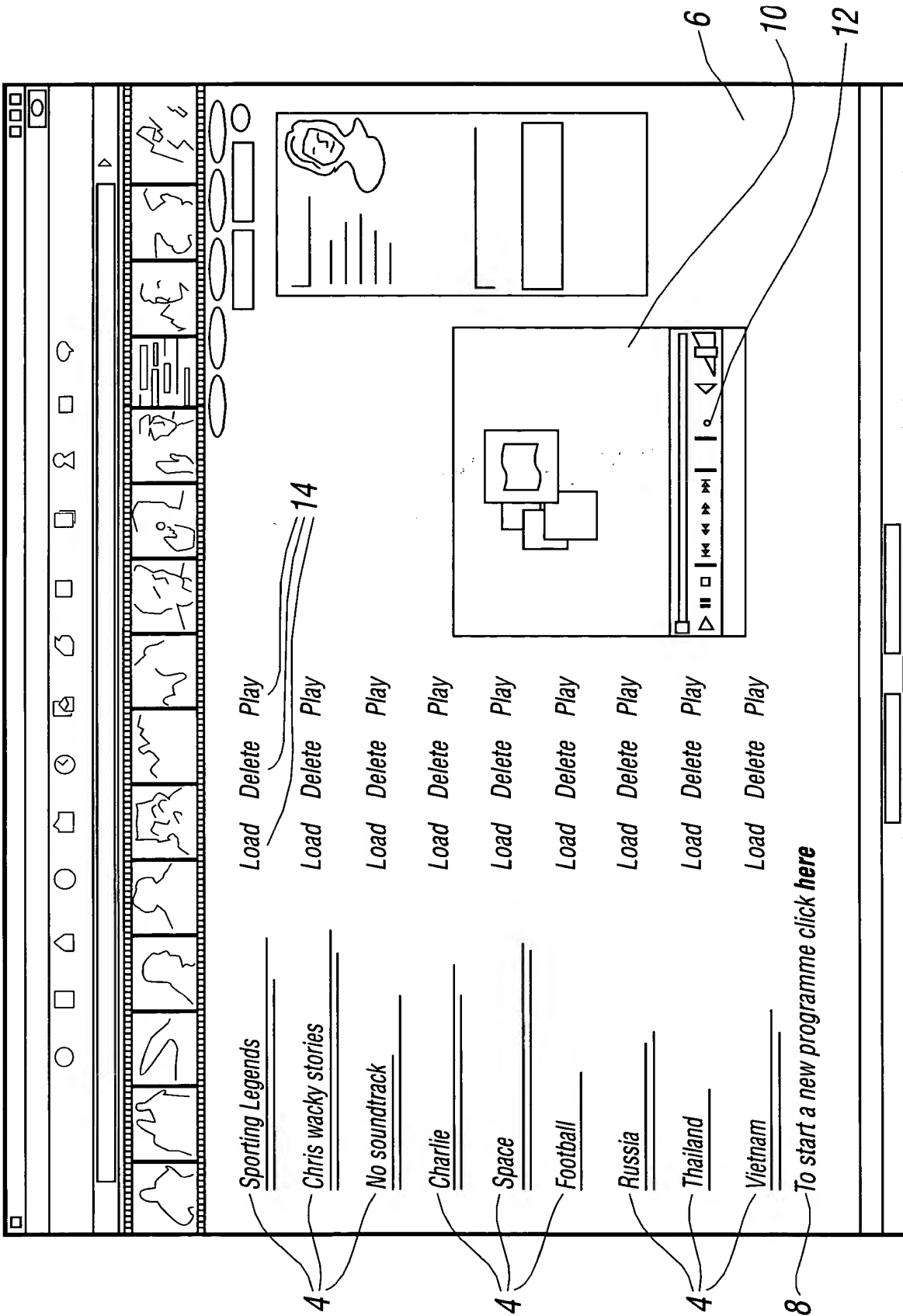
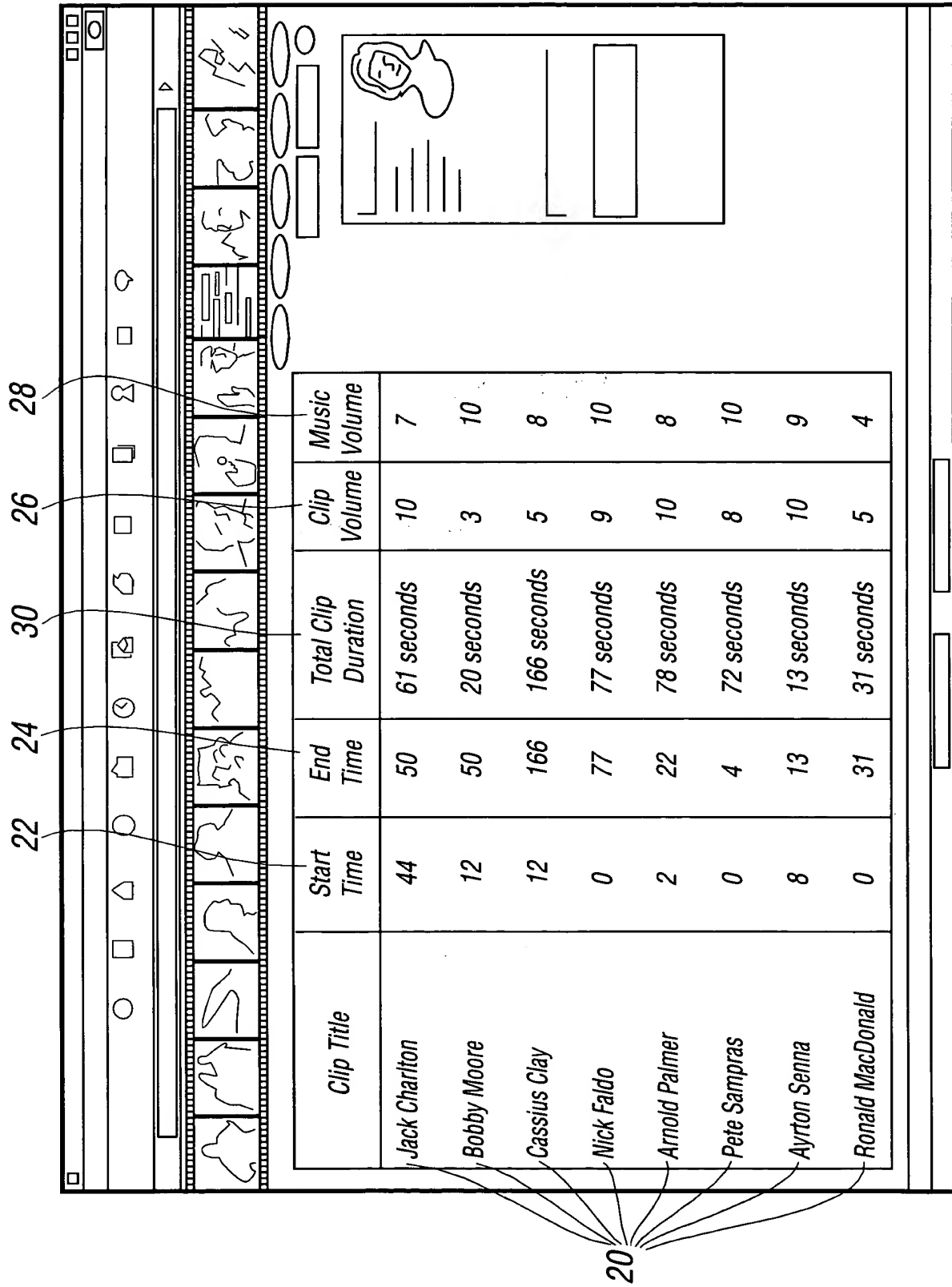


FIG. 1

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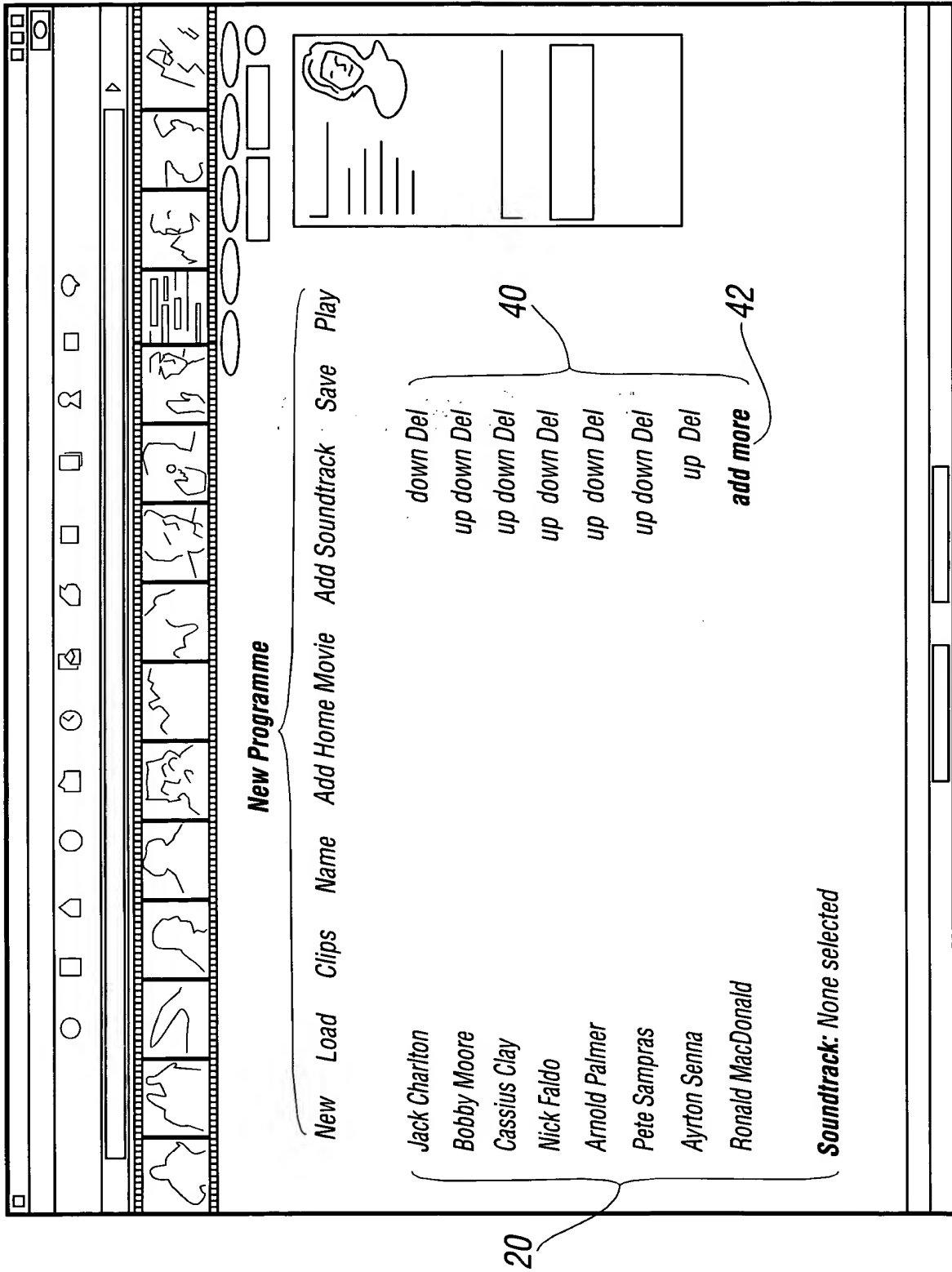


FIG. 3

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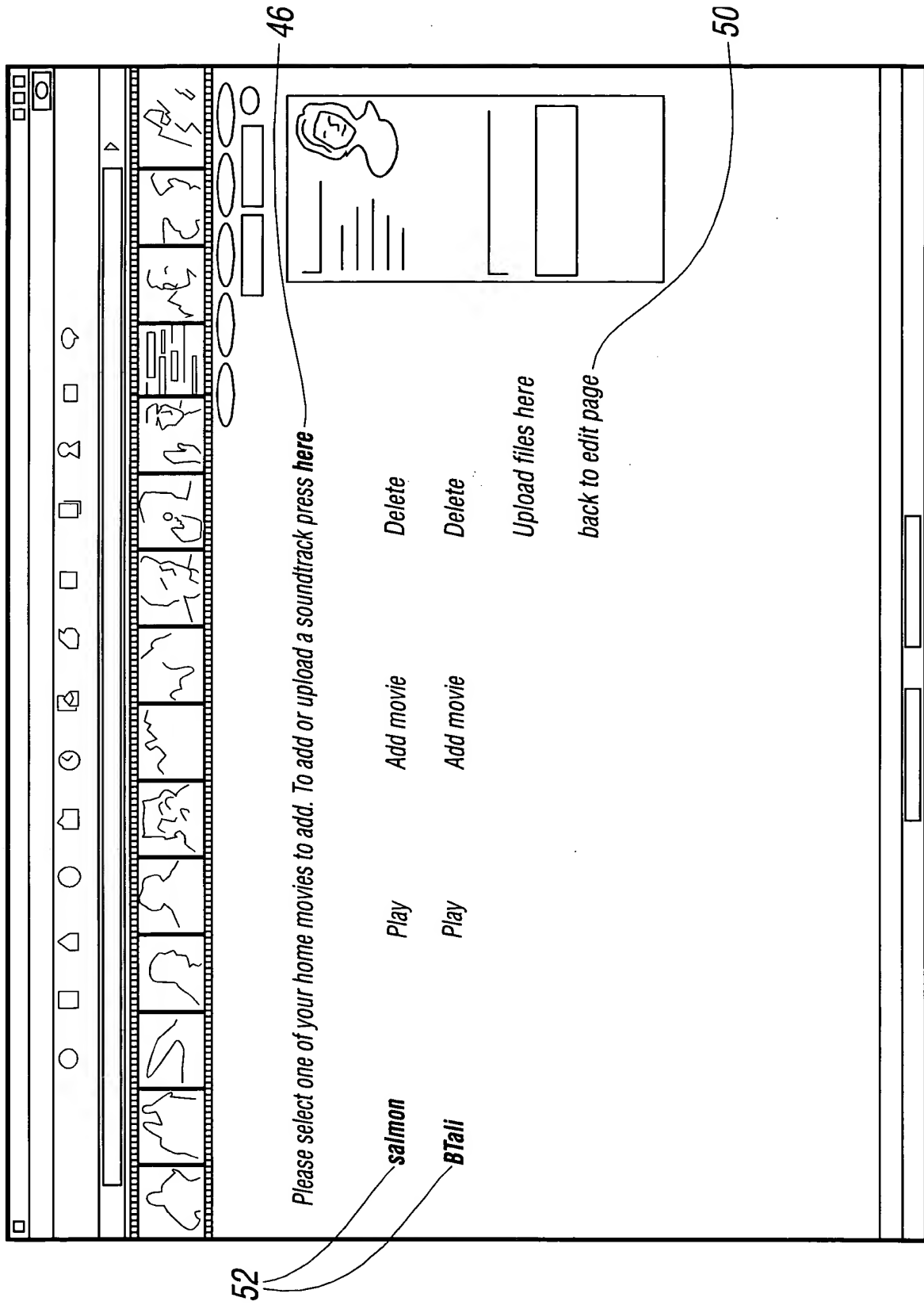


FIG. 4

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